

GENUS—LEIOCEPHALUS. *Gray.*

LEIOCEPHALUS GRAYII.

PLATE XIII.—FIG. 1.

Cristâ dorsali elevatâ; caudâ sub-compressâ; squamis ventralibus rhomboideis, lævibus; margine anteriore meatus auditorii quadridentato; squamâ occipitali magnâ.

Habitat, Galapagos Archipelago.

DESCRIPTION.—Head, viewed from above, forming a nearly equilateral triangle, covered with irregular slightly raised scales. Supra-orbital ridge prominent, and covered with a series of elongated and imbricated scales. Occipital plate large, pentagonal, notched at its posterior margin. The anterior margin of the auditory passage is strongly quadridentate, from the existence of four long and rather narrow scales. Scales of the temple obtusely carinated, not imbricated; those of the back strongly and acutely carinated and disposed in numerous rows, converging backwards towards the dorsal crest. Ventral scales rhomboidal, not carinated. Dorsal crest elevated, composed of flat vertical scales, so closely placed as to constitute an almost continuous line, extending from the neck to the end of the tail. Tail somewhat compressed at the base, becoming nearly round towards the middle. Scales beneath the feet and toes carinated.

COLOUR.—The colour of this species is thus stated in Mr. Darwin's notes:—"Upper part clove brown, passing into black brown with black spots. Sides slightly tinted with orange; some of the scales of the crest near the head are white; belly nearly white; the whole of the throat before the fore legs glossy black. This is the most common variety in the Archipelago. The black spots are not unfrequently placed in waved transverse bars, and are sometimes arranged longitudinally.

DIMENSIONS.

	Inches.	Lines.
Length of the head	0	9
of the body	2	8
of the tail	5	8
Total length	9	5

Of this species, one of the most beautiful in the whole order of Saurians, Mr. Darwin obtained numerous specimens, one only of which is fully adult. In the younger individuals the dorsal crest is low and almost inconspicuous. It differs very materially from either of the two species previously described, and I have dedicated it to Mr. Gray, who first distinguished the genus. Mons. Bibron, unaware that Mr. Gray had already constituted the genus under the name *Leiocephalus*, named it *Holotropis*. I have, however, retained the former name, as having the claim of priority.

It constitutes one of the numerous interesting novelties obtained by Mr. Darwin in the Galapagos. The specimens, which are of various ages, were taken in Chatham Island and in Charles Island.

GENUS—CENTRURA. *Bell.*

Caput breve, triangulare. Aures magnæ, anticè cutis plicâ, haud dentatâ, partim celatæ. Nares magnæ, rotundæ. Gula transversè subplicata. Collum atque corpus haud cristatâ; hoc depressum, latum, cute longitudinalitèr plicatâ. Cauda teres, basin versus subdepressa, squamis fortibus spinosis verticillatis. Squamæ capitis numerosæ, parvæ, rotundatæ, non imbricatæ—corporis minimæ, rotundæ, subconvexæ, læves. Pori femorales et præ-anales nulli. Dentes palatini.

The propinquity of this genus both to *Ophura* and to *Doryphorus* is very obvious. It differs, however, from both in several structural characters. From the former in the absence of denticulations on the anterior margin of the ear, and of a nuchal crest; from the latter in the presence of palatine teeth. Its place is probably between these two genera.

CENTRURA FLAGELLIFER. *Mili.*

PLATE XIII.—FIG. 2.

DESCRIPTION.—Head almost equilaterally triangular, the muzzle rounded; scales of the head small, nearly equal, rounded, not imbricated, those of the temples subconical; nostrils round, large, confined to the nasal scales. Ears rather large, the tympanum lying beneath the surface, and partly concealed by an anterior fold of skin, which is not denticulated, as in *Ophura*. Skin of the neck folded at the sides, that of the body flaccid, and with strongly marked lateral folds, extending from the shoulder to the thigh. Scales of the neck and back very small, round, slightly convex, very smooth. Skin of the throat rugose, with a transverse pectoral fold not very strongly marked. Scales of the throat similar to those of the back; those of the belly broader and less convex; all perfectly smooth. Tail about the length of the head and body, flattened at the base, then round, surrounded with strong spinous verticillated scales, of which there are about fifty circles; beneath smooth. Legs of moderate length, strong, covered with small conical, imbricated scales. The toes compressed towards the extremity, and terminated with a strong, short, compressed nail.

COLOUR.—The colour can only be partially described, as the specimen has been long in spirits. It

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